UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1231
29 December 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 DECEMBER 1998 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward a letter dated 28 December 1998 from Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex I), and an aide-mémoire also dated 28 December 1998 on the political situation in Kosovo and Metohija, an autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia (see annex II).

I would be very grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council as requested in the letter of Foreign Minister Jovanovic.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC

98-40670 (E) 311298

/...

Annex I

Letter dated 28 December 1998 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with your obligation under Security Council resolution 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998, I should like to inform you of the following.

The Governments of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are resolutely committed to the realization of a peaceful political solution in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, which must guarantee the equality of all citizens and national and ethnic communities, in accordance with the international standards and the principle of the respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In that context, unconditional political dialogue has been initiated, in which the representatives of all national and ethnic communities participate, including two political parties of the members of the Albanian national minority. The participants in the dialogue represent over 600,000 citizens, 250,000 of whom are Serbs and Montenegrins, 150,000 Muslims, 150,000 Romanies, and more than 50,000 Turks, Croats and others.

Representatives of some political parties of the Albanian national minority did not accept the resumption of the dialogue. While they are refusing the dialogue, terrorists on the ground are abusing the newly created situation, intensifying their criminal activity, kidnapping and killing innocent civilians and the representatives of State authorities, and creating tensions and anxiety among citizens which the State authorities cannot tolerate.

Desirous of contributing to a more objective picture of the overall situation in Kosovo and Metohija, we are enclosing herewith an aide-mémoire (see annex II) containing relevant facts, with a request that you have this letter and the document attached thereto circulated as official documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zivadin JOVANOVIC

Annex II

Aide-mémoire dated 28 December 1998 on the political situation in Kosovo and Metohija, an autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia

In operative paragraph 8 of its resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, the Security Council decided that "all States shall ... prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels and aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, such as weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there".

In operative paragraph 11 of its resolution 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, the Council "requests States to pursue all means consistent with their domestic legislation and relevant international law to prevent funds collected on their territory being used to contravene resolution 1160 (1998)".

In the ninth preambular paragraph of its resolution 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998, the Security Council, inter alia, condemned external support for terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija, "including the supply of arms and training for terrorist activities in Kosovo", and expressed concern at the reports of continuing violations of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998). In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General, "acting in consultation with the parties concerned ... to report regularly to the Council regarding implementation of this resolution".

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to draw attention to some relevant facts which bear witness to the violation of the aforementioned provisions of Security Council resolutions, and expects that these facts should be given due consideration.

I. TERRORISM

Between 1 January and 26 December 1998, in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija,[a] there have been more than 1,854 terrorist attacks, in which 284 persons were killed and 556 wounded. Some 1,106 terrorist attacks were carried out against the facilities and members of the police, in which 115 policemen were killed and 399 wounded. Fourteen police officers were abducted, of whom three were killed and three were released, while the fate of eight policemen is still unknown. Some 748 attacks were carried out against civilians, in which 169 persons were killed (46 Serbs and Montenegrins, 76 Albanians, three Romanies, two Muslims and 42 so far unidentified persons), while 157 civilians were wounded.

---

[a] An autonomous province in the Republic of Serbia hereinafter referred to as Kosmet.

In the period from 1 January through 26 December 1998, Albanian terrorists abducted 290 citizens (171 Serbs and Montenegrins, 100 Albanians, 14 Romanies and five persons of other ethnicity), of whom 31 persons were killed, 108 released, and nine escaped, while the fate of 142 persons is still unknown.

Mass grave sites of executed civilians (at Glodjane, Klečka, Volujak etc.) testify to the unprecedented atrocities committed by terrorists.

In the period from 13 October 1998, after the signing of the agreement between the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milošević, and the United States Special Envoy, Richard Holbrooke, until 26 December 1998 alone, 470 terrorist attacks were carried out, as described below.

A. Against police

Some 330 attacks were launched against facilities and members of the Republic of Serbia Interior Ministry, in which 12 officers were killed and 38 sustained injuries. During this period, Albanian terrorists took three police officers hostage, two of whom were killed.

The largest number of terrorist attacks against police officers and targets were perpetrated on 23 October 1998, namely 19 attacks.

Typical examples

Albanian terrorists abducted two police officers on 6 November 1998, near Dubrava village, municipality of Orahovac, and killed them on 9 November 1998.

On 20 November 1998, terrorists carried out an attack against police using hand-held rocket launchers at Prilep village, municipality of Dečani, killing three police officers and seriously wounding three others.

On 4 December 1998, a terrorist attack on the General Hospital at Peć was carried out. Two police officers were wounded.

At the Glogovac electric power supply station on 11 December 1998, three persons of Albanian nationality were killed in a terrorist attack. One of them was a member of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia.

At Podujevo, on 21 December 1998, one member of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia was killed, while a woman employee of the Municipality of Podujevo sustained serious injuries.

On 22 December 1998 at Priština, one policeman sustained serious injuries in a terrorist attack.

B. Against civilians

In the same period, there were 140 terrorist attacks against civilians, in which 20 persons were killed (nine Serbs, 10 Albanians, one Muslim), while 30 civilians were wounded.

The most serious crime took place on 14 December 1998 in the "Panda" cafe at Peć, when six young men of Serb and Montenegrin nationality, aged between 15 and 21, were killed. Three persons were wounded, including the owner of the cafe, an ethnic Muslim.

In this period, Albanian terrorists attacked several times the workers of Belaćevac mine, municipality of Kosovo Polje, killing one and wounding three workers during one attack.

On 18 November 1998, at Peć, terrorists attacked an Albanian civilian, Dr. Zejnulahu Nurudin and his four children. Dr. Zejnulahu was killed and his under-age daughter was wounded.

In the municipality of Klina, on 3 December 1998, terrorists killed a civilian Nedžmedin Bedar (an Albanian).

In a terrorist attack at Kosovska Mitrovica, on 22 December 1998 in the Melisa café, Nasef Haziri was murdered and Ljuljzim Aderni, a member of the local security forces, was wounded.

The most recent heinous example of the brutality of the terrorists so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) occurred on 26 December 1998 at the village of Obrandža near Podujevo, when Milovan Radojević, a 73-year-old Serb from the only remaining Serb family in the village, was killed on the doorstep of his house.

C. Against the Army of Yugoslavia

In this period, 12 terrorist attacks from the Republic of Albania were committed against troops of the Army of Yugoslavia. In addition, Albanian terrorists on 12 occasions attacked the members of the Army of Yugoslavia deep in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In these attacks, two soldiers were killed and eight were wounded.

D. Abductions/kidnapping

Since the signing of the agreement between the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milošević, and the United States Special Envoy, Richard Holbrooke, on 13 October 1998, through 26 December 1998, Albanian terrorists have abducted 34 civilians (seven Serbs, 20 Albanians and seven others) and three policemen. Twenty persons are still unaccounted for, 13 were released and one was killed. Of the three abducted policemen, two were killed and one was released.

The most striking example is the abduction and killing of the Deputy Mayor of Kosovo Polje, Zvonko Bojanić. He was abducted and killed on 18 December 1998 and his body was found on the Priština-Peć road.

Through the brutal terrorist actions of the so-called KLA, particularly in the larger urban centres, fear and a feeling of insecurity is incited among the general populace, an attempt is made to draw attention of the public at large and even more intense terrorist activity is announced for the coming spring. The terrorists used the reduction in the number of security forces and the presence of the Kosovo Verification Mission officials to take over former police checkpoints, abduct and liquidate loyal Albanians or politically active Serbs, and mistreat the elderly, women and children.

The Secretary-General, in his most recent report dated 4 December 1998, expressed his concern and condemned Albanian terrorists for taking over the positions from which the police had withdrawn.

Measures undertaken by the authorities against the terrorists represent a legitimate reaction to the ever more frequent and insolent terrorist attacks and provocations, are strictly within the framework of law and competencies of the relevant authorities, and are in the function of the protection of all the citizens, their property, public law and order, freedom of movement, functioning of traffic and public services.

The goals of terrorist attacks against civilians are aimed at intimidating and expelling the non-Albanian population, transforming Kosmet into an ethnically cleansed region, and retaliating against the members of the Albanian national minority who are loyal citizens to the State of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The following data testify to this: as a result of previous separatist and terrorist pressure, 700 villages were ethnically cleansed from non-Albanians out of a total number of 1,413 villages in Kosovo and Metohija, while only in the course of 1998, Serbs and Montenegrins were fully expelled from an additional 87 villages.

II. BORDER INCIDENTS

Between 1 January and 20 December 1998, 122 incidents were perpetrated from the territory of the Republic of Albania against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In the last two months alone, from the signing of the Kosovo Verification Mission agreement on 16 October 1998 through 20 December 1998, 22 serious border incidents have been recorded.

The incidents involved from dozens up to 1,000 armed terrorists attempting to infiltrate Yugoslav territory, thus continuously threatening the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The incident which occurred on 14 December 1998, when in one single day three groups numbering several hundred terrorists infiltrated into Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory in the area of Mount Paštrik, in the region of the Liken security post between the border stones D-4 and D-5, is characteristic. After

the terrorists fired at them, the Yugoslav guards responded and killed 36 and captured nine uniformed terrorists. All the terrorists were wearing uniforms with the terrorist so-called KLA insignia, and were armed with German-made weapons.

Members of the Kosovo Verification Mission team based at Prizren carried out an on-site verification and submitted a report.

Moreover, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) monitors in Albania in their regular on-site reports since March 1998 (see "Spot report: Kosovo border monitoring") cite concrete data on attempts at illegal crossings into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the members of the terrorists of the so-called KLA. The reports note that the forces of the so-called KLA terrorists, grouped along the border between the Republic of Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, continue to provoke Yugoslav border units.

The armed violations of the State border and provocations from the territory of Albania have been particularly frequent with the intensifying of efforts to reach a peaceful political solution. This testifies that the terrorists' goal is to cause tension, provoke foreign interference and prevent a peaceful political resolution.

Officers of the Albanian armed forces, as well as instructors of terrorists from certain countries of the Middle East, Afghanistan, Chechniya, and Bosnia and Herzegovina are involved in the arming, recruitment and training of terrorists.

The official authorities of Albania do not undertake anything to prevent the serious violations of the Yugoslav border and threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which is their international obligation under Security Council resolutions, but furthermore openly encourage and support separatism and terrorism in Kosmet, the aim of which is to create a so-called Greater Albania to the detriment of the territory of neighbouring States. Therefore, it is necessary that the Security Council unequivocally condemn such behaviour of Albania, the violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and on the basis of Chapter VII of the Charter that it order the immediate undertaking of concrete measures with a view to fulfilling the obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions.[b]

III. VIOLATION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO

In the period since the adoption of resolution 1160 (1998) on 31 March 1998, there has been a continuing escalation of terrorist activities by Albanian extremists and separatists in Kosovo and Metohija; continued

---

[b] For more detailed references, see the White Book, "Terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija and Albania", issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgrade, September 1998; it was distributed to all the Missions of United Nations Member States in New York in September 1998.

infiltration from the territory of the Republic of Albania of armed groups; and illegal shipments of arms, ammunition and other military equipment.

The border units of the Yugoslav Army have confiscated in this period in the State border area:

Type of weapon	Total amount
Various rifles	1 098
Submachine guns and machine guns	177
Recoil-less guns	7
60 mm and 82 mm mortars	31
12.7 mm anti-aircraft machine guns	4
Portable grenade launchers	68
Handguns	31
Automatic guns	26
Hand grenades	3 396
Infantry ammunition	399 502
Portable launcher grenades	359
Mortar shells	422
Recoil-less gun shells	76
Explosives	208.2 kg
Anti-tank mines	66
S-2M system for anti-aircraft defence	2

In addition, the Republic of Serbia Interior Ministry officers in Kosmet have in the same period confiscated or have been voluntarily handed over a total of 10,427 firearms items smuggled in by Albanian terrorists, including:

Type of weapon	Total amount
Recoil-less guns	30
Mortars	59
Grenade launchers	288
"Armbrust", "Bazooka and Wasp rocket launchers	22
Rifles, submachine guns and machine guns	9 564
Handguns	438
Other firearms	26
Hand grenades	5 769
Recoil-less gun shells	12
Mortar shells	142
Portable launcher grenades	144
Explosives	13 kg
Infantry ammunition	1 284 180

The largest amount of weapons confiscated or still in the hands of Albanian terrorists in Kosmet originate from Albania. These weapons were in part acquired through State channels and in part stolen from the military depots.[c]

A sizeable part of the arsenals of terrorists originates from other countries. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, centres have been set up to procure and organize the transport of weapons intended for terrorists. These centres have been equipped with "Malutka", "Fagot" and "Pin" anti-armour rockets, anti-aircraft guns, "Bazooka" and "Wasp" portable launchers, self-propelled grenades, shells etc. From other countries, the terrorists have been supplied with state-of-the-art arms and matériel, such as Swiss-made 7.62 mm "Zig Sauer" sniper rifles, with fragmentation ammunition prohibited by international conventions; German SSG-99 sniper rifles; United States M-16 machine guns; quick-firing 12.7 mm "Browing" guns; 64 mm mortars; German "Armbrust" anti-armour missiles; British minesweepers; large-calibre snipers made in the United States etc. The bulk of these weapons are transported to the Republic of Albania by sea, and then by trucks to the terrorist bases in northern Albania, for illegal shipments into Kosmet.

The terrorist so-called KLA is also in possession of "Stinger" anti-aircraft missiles and modern equipment for satellite communication.

The most recent cases of confiscation of weapons destined for Kosmet have occurred, according to information obtained from the Western European Union Mission, in late October 1998, at the Albanian port of Durres, when there was an attempt to ship containers from Switzerland containing weapons, allegedly carrying humanitarian aid, to the members of the terrorist so-called KLA. The ship, "Raboka", which was used to transport the weapons, had a Croatian crew, and the transport was arranged by a Swiss non-governmental humanitarian organization.

On 26 October 1998, the Swiss federal police arrested a group of six persons (four of them were from the territory of former Yugoslavia, one Swiss and one citizen of an unnamed Arab nation), which pre-arranged this several million dollars' worth of arms delivery to the terrorists of the so-called KLA. On this occasion, the Swiss police also seized a large amount of weapons, half a ton of ammunition and 200,000 Swiss francs in cash.

On 28 November 1998, Croatian police seized 20 containers with weapons from two warehouses and from one lorry with Bosnia and Herzegovina number plates, at the port of Šibenik. On that occasion, police arrested three persons from Vitez and one each from Sarajevo and Šibenik, while warrants were issued by international police for two persons from Sarajevo, of whom one is Albanian. More than 3 million Deutsche marks worth of weapons originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina were intended to be sent to the so-called KLA in Kosmet, via the Albanian port of Durres.

---

[c] According to the Secretary-General's report, during the course of 1996-1997, more than 650,000 weapons, 1.5 billion rounds of ammunition and 20,000 tons of explosives were looted from military depots in Albania; about 200,000 of these weapons were smuggled into Kosmet.

Italian police on several occasions cut the channels for smuggling arms intended for terrorists in Kosmet.

The arms smuggling in Kosmet is directly linked with drug trafficking and organized international crime in general (money-laundering, trading in persons, prostitution, to which numerous statements by the government representatives of many European States, as well as reports by Interpol, Europol and the world media, testify).

IV. ALBANIA: THE TERRORIST BASE IN EUROPE

The direct link of terrorists of the so-called KLA with organized international terrorism is undeniable. Documents, statements and other information found among terrorists infiltrating into Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory testify to this.

The chaos in Albania made this country the largest centre of organized international crime, banditism and a springboard for extremist Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism, which uses the tension in Kosovo and Metohija for its expansion in Europe.

Camps and bases have been set up in northern Albania (Bajram Surri, Tropoje, Krum, Kukes and Peskopeja), where terrorists are recruited, armed and trained, and then infiltrated into Kosmet. One of the major headquarters of terrorists is located at Bajram Surri, and includes, among others, officers of the Albanian army, as well as instructors from Bosnia and Herzegovina of Albanian nationality, as well as terrorist instructors from the Middle East and the region of the Gulf. Centres for the recruitment of terrorists and fund-raising for the financing of terrorism are operational in many European countries and in the United States under the guise of humanitarian, cultural and similar organizations and clubs of the Albanian diaspora. Groups of terrorists are sent from these centres into training centres in Albania, and after they have been trained they illegally infiltrate into Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory. In that context, the information is also relevant that a group of Kosmet Albanians are being educated at the Skenderbeg Military Academy at Tirana.

The OSCE Mission in Albania acknowledges the existence of camps, bases and cantonments for the gathering, arming and training of the members of the terrorist so-called KLA in northern Albania, illegal arms trade and a high level of criminal activities in northern Albania. In its report for the period from 1 to 10 December 1998, the Mission noted that in the area of Krum in Albania, there are members of the terrorist so-called KLA who stated that they would not stop their armed activities in Kosmet. It also stated that in the area of Krum and Haz, there are four camps for training of the members of the so-called KLA, as well as that they are in possession of modern arms which they exchange among themselves. The head of the Mission, Dan Everts, stated to Reuters on 21 December 1998 that illegal KLA operatives in northern Albania were actively engaged in preparations for the war in Kosovo and Metohija.

The world media state that the terrorists of the so-called KLA are using the ceasefire to regain territory from which the Serbian side had withdrawn for additional arming and terrorizing the Serb minority.

Foreign diplomats publicly assess that the KLA has become the greatest threat to peace, and that it uses the most brutal methods of fighting, both against the Serbs and against its fellow nationals. They state that the members of the self-proclaimed KLA have transformed the facilities of a closed chrome mine near Kukes in northern Albania into their arms and ammunition storehouse.

Recently, foreign agencies detected five notorious international terrorists at Tirana, who were arrested. Reliable information confirms that some of the terrorists from the Middle East have joined the terrorists of the so-called KLA as instructors in early December 1998. The information has been revealed that several terrorist mujahedin from Albania have been extradited to Egypt to stand trial for terrorist crimes.

During the trial of a French national in Albania, it has been established that the notorious Islamic terrorist Osama bin Laden was in Albania for the purpose of recruiting and arming the fighters of the so-called KLA. Much information has been published about the visits to Albania by bin Laden and his closest associates, their contacts with Albanian officials and the terrorists of the so-called KLA, and their joint plans for terrorism in Kosmet.

At the United States Central Intelligence Agency site on the Internet, there is information on the presence of mercenaries from Albania, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia, as well as instructors from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Germany, in the ranks of the terrorist so-called KLA.

V. FINANCING OF TERRORISM OF THE SO-CALLED KLA

Kosmet Albanians living abroad have been forced to pay 3 per cent of their earnings, mostly credited to outside bank accounts. Even false asylum seekers receiving social security from the budgets of the receiving countries (Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden etc.) are obliged to make such payments.

The activities of the so-called KLA are financed through fund-raising and extorted contributions (paid by about 800,000 Kosmet Albanians working abroad), proceeds from drug trafficking of the Albanian narco-mafia, prostitution, arms smuggling and other criminal activities.

Bank accounts for contributions to terrorism in Kosmet exist in Switzerland, the United States, Norway, France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Australia, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Canada, and have been advertised in the media and on the Internet.

The world media (Time, The New York Times, European, Frankfurter Algemeine Zeltung, Focus, Der Spiegel etc.) provide concrete data on the channels for financing terrorism in Kosmet, whose sources are most often linked to criminal

activities (drugs, money laundering, prostitution, acquirement of illegal passports, visas).

The funds raised in this way are used for the purchase of weapons and terrorist equipment, and the financing of pro-Albanian lobbies in the political circles and media of influential countries. Vast funds end up in the secret private accounts of the leaders of separatism and terrorism in European and other banks.

VI. SUMMARY

At this time, the escalation of insolent terrorist attacks, the abuse of reduced presence of the security forces and their restraint, as well as the abuse of the deployment of the Kosovo Verification Mission, represent the biggest obstacle to a peaceful political resolution. The negative attitude of leaders of some larger Albanian political parties towards the invitation by the State delegation to dialogue is an attempt to buy time for those who resort to terrorism and violence, provoke border incidents and create tensions.

Approaches which are in favour of any national or ethnic community or stir up separatism in phases, or which are imposed from outside, are not acceptable.

Kosmet is a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional environment. Together with the members of the Albanian national minority, over 600,000 non-Albanian citizens live there: 250,000 Serbs and Montenegrins, 150,000 Romanies, 150,000 Muslims and over 50,000 members of other nationalities. With a view to preventing manipulations over the number and the structure of the population, a census will be organized in the province.

The only way towards a lasting solution is political dialogue based on the 11-point framework of the Government of the Republic of Serbia.[d] The representatives of all national and ethnic communities, including two Albanian political parties, have accepted the joint agreement on the political framework of self-governance in Kosovo and Metohija of 25 November 1998. These documents guarantee the equality of all citizens, ethnic and national communities, international standards in the field of human rights and rights of national minorities,[e] as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is committed:

(a) To the further consistent implementation of the agreement on the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission and strict adherence to the Mission's mandate, no

---

[d] See Security Council resolution 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998, operative para. 2.

[e] On 4 December 1998, the Federal Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia passed the Law on the affirmation of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

more and no less than what has been provided for in the agreement. Any third-party arrangements that might affect the interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are unacceptable. They cannot be used to impose directly or indirectly obligations on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(b) To guaranteeing security to all the citizens of Kosmet;

(c) To making a resolute response to all terrorist attacks and elimination of terrorism;

(d) To the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and protection of the borders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(e) To further cooperation with international humanitarian organizations in Kosmet, and guaranteeing the full freedom of movement and access to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[f] the International Committee of the Red Cross etc.

The progress of the political process in Kosmet essentially depends upon:

(a) The explicit condemnation of terrorism of the so-called KLA and placing it on the list of terrorist organizations;

(b) Demands for leaders of some political parties of the members of the Albanian national minority to publicly condemn terrorism and enter meaningful political dialogue, without delay and without preconditions, as the only way to reach a just and lasting solution;

(c) Efficient cutting off of resources of financing of terrorism from abroad;

(d) Cessation of all contacts with the terrorists and the representatives of the terrorist so-called KLA;

(e) Closing down the representative offices of the terrorist KLA, in particular the offices of the phantom "Kosovo Republic" and their training centres, particularly in European Union countries and in Switzerland;

(f) Condemnation of the Republic of Albania for its policy of open support to separatism and terrorism in Kosmet; the prevention of the infiltration of terrorists, mujahedin and arms into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory; and closing down the recruitment, training and arming centres of terrorists in Albania.

---

[f] During her visit to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 22 December 1998, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees positively assessed the cooperation with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.